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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

THE ABOLITION PRESS—ITS COURSE—THE CHARGE OF SOUTHERN AGGRESSION REFUTED.
Among the many advocates of the traitorous, higher-law doctrines of Sewardism, there is a small class of newspapers, of which the Indianapolis Journal is not the least conspicuous, whose influence is more to be deprecated as dangerous to the public peace and subversive of the Federal Union than all the wild, fanatical, anti-slavery zealots. They are the more to be dreaded for the pious tone, the smooth words, and seeming patriotism in which are couched their incendiary appeals to the strongest prejudices and most violent passions of the people of the free-soil States. The infamy of crime is increased in proportion to the intelligence and education of its perpetrators. The basest, most heartless, and dangerous of all villains are those, who, possessing a polished address and an elegant refinement of manner, are enabled the more easily and completely to dupe their victims by clothing their wickedness with the specious garb of virtuous intention.

The anti-slavery journals to which we allude are conducted with unusual ability. They avoid the coarse epithets and abusive denunciations of the less wily and more intemperate abolition press. With singular adroitness, they have adopted a sort of Jesuitical casuistry, which smiles while it murders. In tones of great humility and apparent mildness, with specious and attractive arguments based upon premises falsely and impudently assumed, they set themselves up as defenders of the right instead of instigators of the wrong. Deluding the less informed of the advocates of free-soilism into the belief that they are the subjects of a vile and unwarrantable oppression, cunningly intimating that their dearest and most sacred rights have been and are sought to be invaded, they heedlessly appeal to the most inflammable emotions of the human heart; unnecessarily they produce an almost frenzied excitement on the subject of slavery; regardless of the ruinous, the deplorable consequences, they provoke a spirit of reckless and determined hostility on the part of the North toward the peculiar institution of the South, which continually augments the difficulty of a rational, just, and peaceable adjustment of our sectional differences.

After a long series of unprovoked aggressions upon the constitutional rights of the people of the slaveholding States—after the South, with the hope of attaining immunity from further agitation, in a spirit of devotion to the welfare of our common country, had laid her peace-offerings upon the altar of the Union, and agreed upon and entered into compacts and compromises, which never have been, and it would seem were never intended to have been observed and carried out by the Abolitionists of the North, still the fanatical supporters of this anti-slavery faction, blinded by their own furious zeal and maddened by the intemperate, incendiary appeals of designing politicians and a reckless Free-soil press, ceased not their aggressive operations. Like the daughters of the horse-leech, their cry continually was, "Give! give!" and they would not be satisfied.

By a strange perversion of terms, they have come to consider that equality of right was not guaranteed by the Constitution alike to the States of the North and the South; that the free States alone were thereby secured the privilege of growing and extending and appropriating to the use of their people the vast territories of the Union, while to the slaveholding members of the confederacy was accorded only the poor privilege to remain as they were or to grow smaller and fewer if they chose. By a similar curious course of reasoning they have arrived at the conclusion that every compromise was a concession of right on the part of the North, although the South thereby agreed to place a limit to the exercise of her constitutional liberties in consideration of having secured to her the means of enforcing a constitutional right. Thus, when the North had openly and shamelessly disregarded and refused performance of her part of these compacts, and the South, finding them obligatory, either in the letter or spirit, upon no party but herself, seeks to set them aside and come back to the plain provisions of the Constitution, these pharisaical advocates of free-soilism hold up their hands in holy horror, cry out treachery on the part of the North, and proclaim that their privileges have been trampled upon, and that their rights have been invaded.

Let us see how stands this account of broken pledges and defrauded rights. To enter into a complete detail would occupy more space than columns will permit. We can only allude briefly to some of the most prominent occurrences in this sectional contest.

It will be remembered, that, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, slavery existed more or less extensively in nearly all of the original thirteen States. In the Constitutional

Convention, a committee, the majority of which were from free States, reported in favor of denying to Congress the power at any period to prohibit the importation of slaves. A subsequent committee, the majority of which were from the slave States, reported in favor of abolishing the importation of slaves after the year 1800, which provision, by the votes of the free States, was extended to 1808. This shows that so far from opposing slavery or contemplating its suppression or even limitation, those States, now numbered among the free States, conspicuous among which were Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, insisted upon the continuance of the importation of slaves for eight years after the time desired by the South for its prohibition. At that period the South was in fact more anti-slavery than the North. About the same time, Virginia, in the session of the Northwest Territory, voluntarily inserted in the grant the anti-slavery clause contained in the ordinance of 1787.

From that period, for several years little is said of slavery in any public record. Gradual emancipation was progressing in the Northern States, unsuited as they were for the profitable employment of slave labor, while the South, groaning under the eight years' additional importation inflicted upon it by the avarice of the North, was exerting every effort to ameliorate its condition in reference to this "evil" entailed upon it, in spite of its remonstrances, by the English government and the action of the Northern States of the Confederacy.

In 1814 a political movement was made in the North. The old Federal party was declining. The Hartford convention was summoned to concert, among other things, measures for its restoration. The main strength of Federalism was in the North. The South was almost united in its republicanism. To create a sectional issue upon which the whole North could be united against the republicans of the South was the only hope of the Federalists. An anti-slavery issue was the consequence.

Missouri—a portion of the Louisiana purchase—throughout the whole of which French laws recognizing slavery were still in force, sought admission into the Union as a State. Upon the question of her admission, the sectional parties were arrayed in a contest as formidable and threatening to the Union as any that has since occurred. The North refused her admission without an anti-slavery clause in her constitution. The South, for the sake of peace and the Union, agreed to a compromise proposed by one of the free States. By the act of March 6th, 1820, with great reluctance on the part of the North, Missouri was admitted as a slave State, on certain conditions, and the South agreed to the extinguishment of the then existing laws permitting slavery in all the rest of the Louisiana purchase north of 36 deg. 30 min.

This constitution, with the conditions required, was submitted to Missouri and agreed to by her; but the very following year the North, regardless of the previous compact, endeavored to exclude her from the Union upon a new issue, on account of a clause in her constitution excluding free negroes. The North contended that it might wish to declare free negroes citizens, and that then the constitution of Missouri would exclude that class of Northern citizens from the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution to the citizens of the respective States. A terrible contest ensued, which was only ended by the compromise proposed by Mr. Clay, in which Missouri, in order to gain admission into the Union, was compelled to humiliate herself by inserting in her constitution a clause, in effect, declaring that she would never do anything inconsistent with the Constitution of the Union; and thus was the first violation of the Missouri compromise perpetrated one year after the passage of the act by the North itself.

In the compromise it will be seen that the only concession was on the part of the South. It was forced upon her by the North as the only alternative to an open rupture.

For a few years there was again no further agitation of the slavery question. The Federal party soon became extinct. From 1824 to 1836 the dominant party of the South had again been in the ascendancy. The North once more had recourse to a sectional organization as a means of recovering political power. The machinery of anti-slavery faction was again put in motion. From 1836 to 1850 direct and open aggressions upon the vested rights of the South were attempted. Incendiary appeals were made to the slaves themselves. Various means were employed to incite them to insurrection in many of the Southern States. Attempts were made to amend the Constitution so as to exclude that portion of the representation of the Southern States in Congress which is based upon their slave population and even to abolish slavery throughout the jurisdiction of the United States. In the mean time Texas asked admission into the Union with a constitution recognizing slavery. The Wilmot proviso was introduced, providing that slavery should be forever prohibited from all territory thereafter acquired by the United States. Its adoption was only prevented by the firmness and justice of the Senate. Again the South was forced into a compromise, to agree to the prohibition of slavery in that part of Texas north of 36 30. In this, also, the North was the gainer—the South the only loser.

It soon became necessary to provide territorial governments for the vast country lying west of Texas and bordering upon the Pacific, including our Mexican acquisitions. As in 1820, the whole country was in a ferment. The people

were breathless with suspense. A dissolution of the Union was apprehended. The South, upon the Oregon question, proposed, in effect, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific. The North rejected it. The manner of this rejection amounted to a repudiation on her part of the principle embraced in that compromise. Agitation continued. The Texas boundary question was to be settled. Utah and New Mexico were to be erected into Territories. California, with an area immensely disproportionate to her actual population, prematurely organized by a sort of hot-bed process, under the dictation of the Free-soil faction in Congress, sought admissions as a State. The country seemed upon the verge of a civil war. The nation stood aghast with terror. The master spirits of the age, now, alas! no more, threw off the trammels of party. They consulted together to save the Union, to avert the impending storm which was already pecking the foundations of the Republic. The compromise of 1850 was proposed. It was forced upon the South as the only alternative for dissolution. California, with an area sufficient for three large States, was admitted. Texas was dismembered of a portion of her slave territory. The domestic slave trade in the District of Columbia was prohibited. These were to conciliate the North. All that was accorded to the South was an act to provide more effectually for carrying out the constitutional provision as to the rendition of fugitive slaves; and the recognition, in the formation of the territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico, of the principle of non-intervention on the part of Congress as to the establishment or prohibition of slavery in the territories.

In all these compromises no encroachments whatever had been made upon any right of the North; but in every instance slavery had been prohibited where it had previously existed or where there was a question of its previous existence or of its probable adoption, except in the case of Utah and New Mexico, in which the non-intervention principle was recognized.

If the provisions of this compromise had been executed in good faith by the North, it would probably have remained and have continued hereafter to remain a final adjustment of the question. The North however utterly disregarded her part of the compact. The act for the recovery of fugitive slaves was defiantly and shamelessly violated. This law, a component part and one of the chief considerations of the compromise, was nullified in many, and threatened to be in all the free States.

Nebraska and Kansas were to be provided with territorial governments. We do not defend the policy of the abnegation of the Missouri compromise in the Nebraska bill. We have thought and still think it was impolitic and productive of ill consequences. The Missouri compromise had, however, been effectually repudiated by the North in the debate upon the Oregon bill. The principle of non-intervention had been recognized in the compromise of 1850. The North had proved faithless in the only active part which had been assigned to her in all these adjustments, and cannot, with any justice, complain when the South insists upon recurring to first principles, plants herself upon the simple States Rights doctrine inculcated by the Constitution, and announces her determination to abide by the principle of non-intervention as a corollary of the express provisions of that chart of Federal powers.

We are very sorry to see such a paper as the Louisville Journal—so valuable in almost every respect, and conducted with such great ability—a journal not surpassed by any in the Union, and which we have read, admired, and appreciated so highly for many years, and been so much instructed from—we repeat, that we are sorry to see it apparently endorsing these sentiments of the Hon. Mr. Barnard! And it has also been with much regret, that we have before seen it in what we were disposed to regard as opposition to a prohibitory law. We have, however, no doubt of the sincerity of the talented and erudite editor, who stands at the head of it; and that his motives are of the purest and most unexceptionable character. We think there should be but one voice of the newspaper press upon this subject, and that should be for prohibition. That shall be ours, let that of others be what it may.—*Paducah Journal.*

We presume that the editor of the Journal would not intentionally misrepresent us. We have not endorsed the sentiments of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, nor have we said one word pro or con on the subject of the prohibitory liquor law. We have published notices of the opinions of distinguished lawyers on the subject of the Maine law in New York, both for and against the law. This we did as matter of news; and as we publish a newspaper we shall continue to publish news matter, without any reference to whether it squares with our opinions and wishes or not. We are as decidedly in favor of the cause of temperance as the Paducah editor can be, but as to the Maine law it will be time enough to give our views on it, when the question on its adoption shall arise in Kentucky. Its constitutionality is a legal question that can only be settled by the courts, and it is likely soon to be tested in New York and Boston.

Nine vessels arrived at New York on Saturday from European ports, bringing 2,544 emigrants. Two ships from Liverpool brought over one thousand, and three from Bristol, Havre, and Antwerp brought another thousand.

An immense demonstration took place in the Park, New York, on Saturday night to welcome the newly arrived German singing clubs from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places.

The river is falling slowly. Last evening there were 8 feet 7 inches water in the canal.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH LINE DOWN.—This was the announcement made for about the sixteenth time last night in the last three weeks. There is a screw loose somewhere on the Eastern line running through Indiana between this and Cincinnati. The superintendent visits this city about once every three months, so the line has to take care of itself. It seems to us that no exertions are made to get this line up when it is down. The only reason we can find for it is there is another Morse line from this city to Cincinnati, via Maysville, which the telegraphers call the "Wild Cat Line." Both terminate in the National Office. The "Wild Cat" has, however, been leased by a gentleman for several years, and when the other line is down, all private reports are sent through by the "Wild Cat." Not so with the newspaper reports. The Indiana line refuses to make an allowance to the Wild Cat for such reports. The Indiana line receives a weekly salary from each of the papers, and claims the whole of it, reports or no reports. If this thing is permitted to go on the way it has for some time past, it will soon destroy the little confidence that is left for it. We think the energy in its management is not displayed that should be, and we are fully satisfied that the operators in the office here do their duty. The fault is in the offices in Indiana.

We shall expect to receive for our evening paper the reports that should have come last night, and not be subjected to cut them from the Cincinnati papers as has been done heretofore, and which reach here too late for the evening editions. We are entitled to them.

The General Council met last evening to consider the interest of Louisville in connection with the various railroads coming to it.

Gov. Helm, the President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, stated, that if Louisville should endorse the bonds of the Lebanon branch, the road in one year could be constructed to Lebanon. In October the annual report of the Company would be made, and then the policy of the Company would be determined. The President and Directors believed that as soon as the money market should be permanently relieved, the entire road could be put under construction.

R. Apperson, President of the Lexington and Big Sandy Road, made an interesting statement, showing the importance of that road to this city. He stated that if Louisville would subscribe two hundred thousand dollars, and the Louisville and Lexington Railroads the same amount, the Company would have enough to finish their road, with the same gauge with the Louisville and Lexington Roads, and Louisville would be in continuous railroad connection, through slave States, with the cities of Richmond, Washington, and Baltimore.

Mr. English, on behalf of the Fort Wayne Road, made application to the city to endorse the Company's bonds in a sum sufficient to purchase the iron for fifty-three miles of the road next to Jeffersonville.

Mr. Dulaney, on behalf of the Memphis Air Line Commissioners, reported that the survey conducted by Mr. Beach was progressing, and that coal could be reached within sixty-five miles of the city.

It is a very great mistake, in our opinion, to suppose that Southern men regard the fugitive slave law as a security to their property; or that they insist on its observance to save themselves from pecuniary loss. This is a delusion. They consider that law as a sort of outside fortification to protect Southern civilization. If its repeal would satisfy the North and arrest all further encroachments, they would consent to it to-morrow.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Southern men regard the fugitive slave law as a law intended to execute for their benefit one of the requirements of the National Constitution. The refusal to pass such a law would have been a refusal to comply with one of the material requirements of the Constitution, and the refusal to execute it by any of the States is a refusal to comply with the supreme law of the land, and is a violation in fact of the spirit and compromises of the Constitution. Although the people of the South do not value the fugitive law as a practical mode of securing their slaves after they have absconded, yet they cannot, nor will not, dispense with it, because it is not only a practical recognition of their rights, accompanied with a definitely prescribed mode of procedure to enforce the reclamation of their slaves, but it also teaches to the free States their duty to the slave States. The people of the South could not surrender that law and the principle it embodies without a virtual surrender of slavery itself.

THE ADULTERY CASE.—Dr. Charles Grant, charged with adultery, was before the police court yesterday. From the testimony, it appears that a girl named Mary Welsh had been indentured to Charles Billings, of Oxford, by the House of Refuge, and through the inducements of a girl named Mary Jane Williams had been coaxed to leave there, and to come to her house in this city, where she had been living improperly with Dr. Grant. Dr. Grant stated that he appeared in court without counsel, and that his most material witnesses were absent. On these grounds he asked for a continuance. The court refused, alleging that ample time had been given him to prepare his case. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars, and to be confined in the county jail for twenty days.

Jonathan P. Broadwell and Mary Jane Williams were fined one hundred dollars and sent to jail for ten days each, on a charge of fornication.

Messrs. Grant and Broadwell are individuals well known in this city, and have held respectable positions in society. A great deal of morbid interest is felt in this case, but we deem it improper to give the testimony in detail, though it might be slightly profitable to gratify the vicious appetite of a large portion of the public.—*Cin. Com.*

As already stated by telegraph, the whole town of Bayou Sara was destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th inst., consuming houses, moveable property, and every appliance of existence, making no distinction of classes, for poor and rich were alike victims of the devouring flames. In view of the general misfortune and deplorable condition of their neighbors, the scarcity of even the necessities of life among the sufferers, the people of New Orleans have promptly and generously gone to work raising a fund for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

The following is a list of the names of the sufferers, their losses, and amount insured, showing as near an estimate as possible of the extent and particulars of this great calamity:

Leake & Co., two warehouses, no insurance; E. Hills, coffee-house, no insurance; A. Levy, dry goods store, \$16,000; Chas. Hoffman & Co., dry goods store, partly insured; P. Adolphus, grocery store, no insurance; John C. Ferry, tailor, no insurance; A. Zabo, tailor, no insurance; E. Hills, dwelling, no insurance; J. Morrell, shoe-store, partly insured; J. Barck-dull, tin store, no insurance; James Marks, Ledger office, no insurance; J. Woolfin, dwelling, no insurance; P. Adolphus, dwelling, no insurance; D. L. Stocking, dentist, no insurance; Mrs. A. Grisham, millinery, no insurance; J. Bookel, saddler, no insurance; L. Gerlach, saddler, partly insured; F. Woodfin, shoe store, no insurance; J. J. Mayer, dwelling, no insurance; H. Levy & Brother, dry goods store, partly insured; Charles Storr, confectionary, bar-room, and dwelling; Felix Roman, jewelry store, no insurance; Gertrude Nolasco, f. w. v. house vacant, no insurance; Hampton Whitaker, hotel, no insurance; Jacob Mehal, dry goods store, no insurance; H. B. Vibbert, drug store, no insurance; Charles E. Toomay, dry goods store and two warehouses, \$7,000; J. Whitman & Co., warehouse, partly insured; J. B. Harper & Son, drug store, no insurance; Gertrude Nolasco, dwelling, no insurance; John F. Irvin, dwelling, no insurance; Charles Hoffman, dwelling, no insurance; L. Claus, ice-house, insurance; James Hale, hotel (Smith's Hotel), no insurance; R. Mumford, warehouse, occupied by M. Crimfield, \$3,500; P. Wittle, bar-room, no insurance; E. P. Buckley, fruit store, partly insured; Lebrun & Hearen, dry goods store, \$10,000; Marshall House, post-office, and telegraph, no insurance; John H. Henshaw, three stables, \$1,500; Smith's stables, Totals, \$500,000.

In addition to the above, we have heard of a number of other losses, among which are J. B. & E. Enoch's tombstone warehouse; Whiteman & Hatch, loss \$3,000; J. H. Henshaw, loss \$8,000; McGinn, dry goods store.

Two lives lost—James Butler and Frank Dormalley.

NEWS ITEMS

We learn from the Gallatin (Miss.) Argus that a rape was committed on a married lady of Copiah county, by a negro man, who was taken and hung by the citizens by Lynch law. It is not more than a month since a negro was burnt to death in Sumpter county, Ala., for a similar offense.

A Washington dispatch states that the removal of Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, has at last been determined upon by the President. Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, and Judge Young, of Illinois, are named as their successors, respectively.

The case of Commander Ringgold, lately brought before a Medical Board of the Navy convened in Washington, has been virtually decided in his favor. His removal from his command in the Pacific was not therefore justified by the state of his health.

The U. S. Consul at Leipzig has transmitted to Mayor Wood, of New York, an official communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony, giving the amplest assurance that no paupers or criminals, have been sent from that Kingdom to the United States, and that none will be if the Government can prevent it.

On Saturday evening soon after the W. A. Eaves left Louisville, a difficulty occurred among the hands of the boat, in which an Irishman killed one man and severely wounded another. It was thought that the wounded man would recover. The murderer was secured with the intention of putting him off at Brandenburg. We did not learn the names of the parties.—*Corydon (Ind.) Gazette*, June 26.

Stray Letters Recovered.—Some time since two letters mailed for and received at the Baltimore post-office, were accidentally cast among the waste paper and finally turned up at the paper-mill of Mr. Wilhelm, in Baltimore county, to whom they had been sold as waste paper. One letter contained \$25, and was mailed by a lady of Morristown, N. J., to a naval officer at Old Point Comfort in August, 1845. The other contained \$435, was mailed by Mr. J. C. Tolman, of Bridgeport, Ohio, and directed to Mr. Charles Goodwin, assistant cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. The first letter was found by Mr. John Wissner, and the other by Mr. Daniel B. Hoffman, Jun., both employed by Mr. Wilhelm at the mill. Gen. Maguire, the special post-office agent, reading the public notice of the discovery of the letters, succeeded in securing the money in part, and returning it to the respective owners. The balance remaining unpaid has been settled by note.

Balt. Patriot, June 22.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.—The Washington Union publishes the following under the head of "Post Office Department":

Delivery of Letters, &c.—We understand frequent complaints against the department grow out of the fact that postmasters too often, trusting only to their memories, tell persons there is no mail matter for them when a subsequent examination proves that there was. If postmasters would adhere strictly to the rule of making a personal search every time letters and papers are required for, there would be more despatch in their delivery.

Postmasters' Assistants to be Sworn.—Postmasters at small towns, we learn, are too much in the habit of permitting incompetent members of their families, and other persons in their employ, (none of them being sworn, as required by law) to change the mails, and to perform all the other duties pertaining to their offices. None but sworn assistants should be allowed to have access to the mails.

Loaning Newspapers.—Subscribers to newspapers make complaint of the non-arrival of their papers, and in some instances intimate that the loss is occasioned by the fact of the postmaster loaning to his neighbors the papers of others for perusal. The papers fail to be returned to their proper place, and hence the dissatisfaction. Postmasters are strictly forbidden to loan newspapers that are in their offices for delivery.

The following is a private dispatch received last night:

LAFAYETTE, June 26.

Rice and Driscoll, the murderers of Farenbaugh, were this morning sentenced to be hung on Friday the 14th of September, 1855, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1855.

THE AMERICAN SHIP THAT TOOK RIFLES TO RUSSIA.—From the *Memel* correspondent of the *London News*, under date of May 26, the following is taken:

When the *Driver*, Commander Gardiner, was sent into *Baltish* port to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found among others an American bark called the *Sammy Appleton*, of Boston, United States, a fine craft of about 900 tons register, whom she also served with a warning to clear out within six days.

A day or two afterward the *Driver*, being out cruising, fell in with this very same American, and an officer of the *Driver* was sent on board to examine the ship's papers. They were found perfectly in order; whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties, which excited the suspicion of the British officer, so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, and from which it appeared that the *Sammy Appleton* had just landed at *Baltish* port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 cwt. of cotton, as the ostensible part of the cargo.

"Oh, ho, you have been landing rifles, have you, my friend?" quoth the lieutenant. "Now, we'll just search your hold," and taking the carpenter of the *Driver* with him, as is usual in such cases, he proceeded to examine and ransack the hold of the American ship, but without finding anything suspicious.

"You may thank your stars, my man," said the lieutenant to the skipper, when the search was concluded, "that I found no arms on board your vessel; for, had there been one single rifle more than the number of hands on board, you would have been nabbed, as sure as my name is."

"Ah, I calculate I was too wide awake for you Britishers this time," said the Yankee, chuckling with delight; "and I reckon I'm on the safe side of the hedge now."

Nothing could be done, and the *Driver's* boat shoved off. I may add that the *Sammy Appleton* entered the sound on the 15th of March, and arrived at *Baltish* port on the 12th of April.

SCIENCE HILL ACADEMY.

For three weeks past, the engrossing interest in this community has been the examination of the three several Female Schools located here, and which are deservedly the pride of our town. The examination at "Science Hill" was last in order of the three, and commenced on Monday last and continued through the succeeding days until a late hour on Thursday night. The concourse of visitors in attendance was immense. They had come up to this annual festival not only from different portions of our State, but we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of many gentlemen and ladies who were present from Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Iowa, and South Carolina, all having daughters or wards under instruction at this institution. They were greeted with songs, and their daughters and wards discoursed sweet sounds upon the piano and guitar, in such manner as to show how thorough had been their instruction in this "divine art." Their teacher threw upon the young ladies, with perfect sang froid, the whole responsibility of the musical entertainment, and the manner in which they executed their task fully justified the confidence he reposed in them. The examination of the classes was thorough and protracted. The "little ones" in the primary department so sustained themselves as to reflect great credit upon their teachers, and to excite high hopes for their future.

The classes in the higher branches elicited the warmest commendation, particularly those in Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Moral Science, Geometry, Rhetoric, Geology, and English Literature. The class in Chemistry was examined for about two hours or more, and gave demonstrations of a practical knowledge of Chemistry by a great variety of successful and brilliant experiments. The interest evinced on the part of the vast assemblies in attendance was intense.

Numerous specimens of drawing and paintings were exhibited as evidences of the young ladies' proficiency and skill. It seldom happens, I presume, that so many paintings of equal merit are seen on exhibition at a school examination, all the work of the young ladies themselves.

Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the character and style of the many compositions brought forward by the young ladies, showing the fruit of their past training by the fact that they had become accustomed to the labor of thought, as well as the exercise of a refined taste. The distinct and audible manner in which some of these compositions were read in the presence of an audience of at least one thousand persons is worthy of especial remark.

Where so many did well it was invidious to say which of the young ladies excelled, especially as I have heard the palm awarded by different individuals to some half dozen or more of those whom they regarded as victors in this contest. Miss S. of Arkansas, Miss S. of Iowa, and Miss L. C. of your city seemed to be among the foremost of those who had adopted "Excelsior" as their motto. The honor of the class was awarded Miss L. C., who had assigned to her the duty of presenting the valedictory, which task she executed in a manner worthy of the occasion, and of herself, and to the credit of her *Alma Mater*. The principals and teachers never saw a prouder day, and Science Hill never loomed up larger, or shed a brighter light from her summit than at the close of the present session. Various means were employed as the channels through which patrons and friends might convey to those immediately concerned their expressions of delight and approbation of what they had seen and heard.

VISITOR.

On the 5th inst., in London, Dr. Lushington delivered judgment in the case of the ship *James Cheston*, an American vessel, which, having been abandoned at sea, was fallen in with about 2,000 miles from land, in a very leaky state, by the *Marathon*, bound from Bombay to Liverpool. After pumping the vessel, 10 of the crew of the *Marathon*, out of 23, were placed on board the *James Cheston*, by whom she was navigated to Liverpool in eighteen days, and reached this port before the *Marathon*. The value of the property salvaged was \$256,000. Dr. Haggard and Dr. Deane appeared for the salvors; Dr. Adams and Dr. Twiss for the owners. The learned judge said that, not holding himself bound by any rule as to the proportion of the value to be given for saving a derelict, he would award £16,000.

Present to Smith O'Brien.—A gold vase, presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien by his countrymen in Australia, is exhibiting at Mr. Corrie's, Rue de l'Europe, Paris. It forms a gigantic cup, and covers 22 centimetres high, and weighing near four kilos. It is of the purest gold, and is intended to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, as a specimen of Australian produce and manufacture. Its value is estimated at 20,000*fr.*

Agricultural Division of the Patent Office.

Sheep-raising in Texas.—We publish the following statement of Zeno P. Wharton, of Egypt, Wharton county, Texas, for the benefit of sheep-graziers:

This is a favored region for sheep. They prosper in every section. The only disadvantage is that they become too fat, which often proves fatal. But this can be prevented by causing the flocks to be driven daily several miles. They are thereby kept vigorous, and the hours of feeding are lessened. A German physician living in my neighborhood was the first to apply this simple remedy. He divided his flock of one thousand sheep into two equal droves, and placed each under the care of a shepherd, whose duty it was to drive them to a certain spot and back again daily. The benefit of this practice was soon apparent, for the deaths in the flock soon ceased. The ewes also bore lambs twice a year; and he was so much pleased with the result of his experiment that he has since paid exclusive attention to sheep-raising, being convinced that it is the most certain and profitable pursuit in Texas.

Neither the fleece, flesh, nor size of half-blood Merino sheep is injuriously affected by bringing them from the other States into this. On the contrary, their flesh is much improved. They also increase very rapidly.

The Plum Weevil, or Curculio.—We make the following extract from the report of Mr. Townsend Glover on the curculio, which will be published in the forthcoming agricultural report of the Patent Office:

The plum weevil, or curculio (*rhynchonellus nemorum*), is one of the most destructive insects that the horticulturist has to fear, not to plums alone, but to cherries, nectarines, and apples, which are indiscriminately attacked; and in the more southern States peaches also suffer much from the larvæ of a weevil of this kind, of similar habits and shape, if not identically the same. The perfect curculio is about two-tenths of an inch in length, of a dark brown color, with a spot of yellowish-white on the hind part of each wing-case. The head is furnished with a long, curved snout or bill, with which it is enabled to bore into the unripe fruit by means of its jaws placed at the end of this bill. The wing-cases, which are ridged, uneven, and humped, cover two transparent wings, by which the perfect weevil is enabled to fly from tree to tree; but, when these wing-cases are closed, the back appears without any suture or division, which has led to the very erroneous idea among farmers that the insect cannot fly. When disturbed, or shaken from the tree, it is so similar in appearance to a dried bud that it can scarcely be distinguished, especially when feigning death, which it always does when alarmed. As soon as the plums are of the size of peas the weevil commences the work of destruction by making a semi-circular cut through the skin with her long, curved snout, in the apex of which cut she deposits a single egg. She then goes to another plum, which is treated in a similar manner, until she has exhausted her whole stock of eggs.

The grubs, which are hatched by the heat of the sun, immediately eat their way to the stone in an oblique direction, where they remain gnawing the interior until the fruit is weakened and diseased, and by this treatment falls from the tree. The grub, which is a small, yellowish, footless, white maggot, then leaves the fallen fruit, enters the earth, changes into a pupa, and in the first brood comes to the surface again, in about three weeks, as a perfect weevil, to propagate its species and destroy more fruit. It has not yet been decided whether the latest generation of the weevil remains in the ground all winter in the grub or in the pupa state. Dr. E. Sanborn, of Andover, Massachusetts, asserts, however, that the grubs, after having entered the earth, return to the surface in about six weeks as perfect weevils, which must remain hidden in crevices until spring. The most popular opinion is that they remain in the larva or pupa state. The worm or grub is often found in the knots or excrescences which disfigure and destroy plum trees, and has been wrongfully accused of being the cause of these swellings; but it is highly probable that the weevil, finding in the young knots an acid somewhat similar to that of the unripe fruit, merely deposits its eggs therein as the nearest substitute for the real plum.

Some of the remedies recommended for preventing the ravages of these insects are actually absurd, such as tying cotton round the trees in order to prevent them from ascending, when it is known that they are furnished with wings, and fly from tree to tree with the greatest ease. Among the remedies at present in use one is to cover the fruit with a coating of white-wash, mixed with a little glue, applied by means of a syringe; another is to spread a sheet upon the ground under the tree, and then jar the principal branches suddenly with a mallet covered with cloth, so as not to bruise the bark, when the perfect insects will fall into the sheet and feign death, and may be gathered and destroyed. Hogs are sometimes turned into plum orchards, where, by eating the fallen and diseased fruit, they materially lessen the evil. Coops of chickens placed under the trees, and are eagerly seized and devoured. All fallen fruit should be gathered up several times in the course of the season and burnt, or given to hogs, or destroyed in some other way. By so doing, thousands of the grubs which have not yet left the plums are destroyed; but, as yet, no thoroughly practical remedy has been made public, and the above are merely mentioned as being useful in small gardens containing only a few trees.

INTERESTING EVENT.—A few days since, the Emperor and the Empress of France, when taking their evening drive, unattended by any suite, came opposite the Chateau de Vincennes. On alighting from their carriage, their Majesties entered the court of the castle, when her Majesty was immediately recognized by a number of the wounded soldiers recently returned from the Crimea. Her Majesty, who upon every occasion, like our own Queen, evinces the deepest sympathy with distress, and more particularly at the present time with the wounded soldiers of her brave army, learned from each the nature of his wounds, the occasions upon which they were received, some of which were not a little extraordinary, and highly characteristic of the devotion and daring of the French troops. Among the wounded men was one whose face was almost completely black. Her Majesty asked the man the cause of his very sombre color, when he replied, that while engaged in mining approaches an explosion took place, by which he was thrown into the air and severely burned. After hearing from each soldier the account of his "hair breadth escape," the Emperor ordered the colonel of the regiment to make out a list of the names of the 20 men who formed this interesting group, and a statement of what they desired to obtain. The report was accordingly presented to the Emperor, and the wish of each of the wounded soldiers was generously granted. Five of the men asked for crosses of the Legion of Honor, 13 for medals, one for a place in the Imperial household, and one for the lucrative post of the Bureau de tabac. A gratuity of 100*fr.* to each was the benevolent gift of the Empress.

Standard, June 1.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE AND HER PUBLIC DEBT.

LOUISVILLE, June 26, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: As many of your readers are interested in the condition and welfare of the city of Jeffersonville, and especially in reference to her public debt, will you have the kindness to publish the enclosed "exhibit," drawn from official sources, and believed to be entirely accurate; also the official statement of the clerk of said city in reference to the same subject, as well as to the legality of the bonds lately issued to the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, and much oblige,

— AN INDIANIAN.

Exhibit of the position, condition, resources, and indebtedness of the city of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The city of Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, is situated on the Ohio river, at the falls, opposite Louisville, Ky., and is incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved June 18, 1852. Its location is believed to be unsurpassed by any city on the Ohio river, and its future growth is secured by its position on the Ohio river, and its proximity to the great commercial centers of the West. It is situated on the Ohio river, and its future growth is secured by its position on the Ohio river, and its proximity to the great commercial centers of the West.

The entire city debt, for all purposes whatever, does not exceed \$200,000, and includes the \$60,000 of bonds issued to the Jeffersonville Railroad Company; and the \$200,000 issued to the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Company, in both of which companies the city owns stock equal to the amount of bonds issued, and also real estate worth \$20,000, besides valuable wharf and other property.

The \$200,000 of bonds are to be expended in the completion of the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad, the construction of 117 miles of which, ready for the superstructure, is now under contract, and more than two-thirds completed.

It will be observed, therefore, that the creation of this debt, by the Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad, must greatly redress the property, and facilitate the discharge of her financial obligations. As an evidence of this, it may be remarked, that, since the completion of the Jeff. road (1850), the taxable value of the city has increased from \$731,190 to over \$2,000,000.

The completion of the Fort Wayne road will not doubt double the ratio of increase, but, even at the same ratio as for the last five years, the taxables, before the lapse of one half the time the outstanding bonds have to run, will amount to over \$2,800,000; and the interest will be fully paid by a tax of 7-10ths of a mill to a dollar; while, at that date, upon the above sum, rate of assessment equaling that of 1854 would be sufficient to liquidate the entire indebtedness of the city in a single year.

The interest on the bonds, and all other claims against the city, are promptly paid, and there is now a considerable unexpended balance in the city treasury. There is no law authorizing the city to increase her present debt, except for strictly corporate purposes, and then only upon the written petition of the legal voters of the city; and, even in reference to the existing debt, the charter expressly requires that the Council shall annually levy a tax of 1-10th of a mill, and no sum not less than one-half mill on the dollar, to be set apart for the payment of the principal, and interest on the bonds.

The following are the sections of the charter having a bearing upon this subject, and also the act authorizing the issue of the \$200,000 of bonds:

Sec. 66. "No incorporated city under this act shall have power to borrow money, or incur any debt or liability, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall petition the Common Council to contract such debt, and for any debt so contracted, the Common Council shall add to the tax duplicate of each year, successively, a levy sufficient to pay the annual debt of the city, and to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal thereof."

Sec. 79. "For the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the gradual liquidation of the bonds and funded debt of any city coming under this act of incorporation, the Council thereof shall annually levy and collect, in addition to other taxes levied and collected by the Council, a tax of one dollar, upon the taxable property in such city, which shall be paid into the treasury, and applied, by the direction of the Common Council, to the redemption of the bonds and funded debt, and to no other purpose whatever. There shall also be levied and collected annually, an additional tax sufficient to pay the whole interest of the public debt due from such city."

Sec. 81. "All taxes levied and collected by the Council, and the interest on the bonds, shall be paid into the treasury, and applied, by the direction of the Common Council, to the redemption of the bonds and funded debt, and to no other purpose whatever. There shall also be levied and collected annually, an additional tax sufficient to pay the whole interest of the public debt due from such city."

Sec. 82. "The Council shall have power to issue bonds, in whole or in part, for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the city, and to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal thereof."

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Pensions and Bounty Land.

The undersigned will prepare claims for Bounty Land or Pensions under any of the acts of Congress. He will also buy and sell Land Warrants. ISHAM HENDERSON, Louisville Office, May 8, 1855—Jabist

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the AMERICAN PARTY, at the Court-House, in this city, on TUESDAY NIGHT, 30th July next, for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings of the National Council at Philadelphia.

All the Councils and the citizens generally in the city and in adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished speakers have been invited.

June 26 d4w1

MOZART HALL.

Great Walking Match Against Time.

THE world-renowned YANKEE CHARLEY (P. L. Curtis) will perform the feat of walking on a plank for forty successive hours, commencing at Mozart Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th, at 6 o'clock A. M., and ending on Friday at 10 o'clock P. M.

Four hundred in attendance during the performance. The celebrated Pianist Mr. GEO. R. SMOOKER will preside at the Piano.

Admission 50 cents. Children and Servants half price. June 25 w1d4k5

PUBLIC MEETING.

THERE will be a public meeting at the house near Rudy's Chapel, in Jefferson county, on the Westport road, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Marshall, Preston, Haggin, and Geiger will address the people on the political topics of the day. Come, one—come, all. June 25 w1d4k5

REAPING MATCH.

PERSONS who are interested in the trial of Reaping Machines are notified that the match will come off on THURSDAY, June 28, 1855, at the farm of John Hikes, Esq., miles from the city, on the Brunersburg turnpike. The machines should be on the ground ready for trial by 9 o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

Notices will be given of the time and place for the trial of Mowing Machines.

By order of the Committee appointed by S. W. A. and M. Association. June 21 d4k5wtd

Fresh Blue Lick Water.

10 bbls fresh Blue Lick Water just received direct from the springs. For sale by the barrel or gallon.

WALKER & COMMERFORD, Third st. 127 j4b

Magazines for July at Ringgold's.

GODEY'S Lady's Book; Graham's Magazine; Chambers' Edinburgh Review; Dickens's Household Words; Leslie's New York Journal. 126 j4b

Armageddon.

ARMAGEDDON, or the Overthrow of Romanism and Monarchy; the Existence of the United States foretold in the Bible, and other prophecies, by allied Europe, and the establishment of Monarchy, expansion into the Millennial Kingdom, and its dominion over the whole world; revised edition; by S. D. Baldwin. New supply received by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. 126 j4b

White and Gold-band French China, Iron Stone China, and Housekeeping Goods.

AT HOOE & LUCKETT'S.

We have now on hand a large and complete stock of the above-named articles, consisting in part of Dining and Tea Ware of the most rich and elegant patterns, together with almost every article usually kept in the House Furnishing Line. Our Stock of Iron Stone China is now very complete. We have also on hand an assortment of fancy articles, such as Motto Cards, Portfolios, Penholders, Colognes, Fancy Candlesticks, flat and tall, Vases, &c.

Purchasers will do well by giving us a call before making their selections elsewhere. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market st., south side, between Third and Fourth. 126 j4b

Combs! Combs! at Miller & Gould's.

WE would call the attention of all to our Comb department. We have just completed a new stock of Combs, made of shell, ivory, buffalo, and English horn, of the best quality, and at very low prices. We have also on hand a large stock of shell and ivory, Bone and Ivory Combs, of all sizes, and every description of Comb; to be found at the "Varieties," 98 Fourth st. 125 j4b

BASKETS! BASKETS! of every kind at the well-known

"Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st. 125 j4b

DRESSING CASES.—Another supply of those favorite

Dressing Cases, so convenient, also renewed and leather Dressing Cases, at MILLER & GOULD'S, 98 Fourth st. 125 j4b

STILL COMPLETE.—Our assortment of Carpet Bags, Travelling Trunks, and Valises, is still complete, and articles necessary in travelling, is still complete, notwithstanding the great quantity sold this season. Those who have not yet supplied themselves would do well to call at the "Varieties" of MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st. 125 j4b

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—130 bbls superfine Flour for sale

by F. A. CRUMP, at FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts. 125 j4b

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, AND TURBANS at very

reduced prices can be had of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 458 Main st. 123 j4b

GODEY'S Lady's Book for July.

The colored fashion plate in this number contains 8 figures—59 engravings, 65 articles, and 100 pages. Every lady ought to have this number, as it commences a new volume of the most interesting and useful recipes for the use of the household. Call early at A. HAGAN & BROS., 99 Third street, and see this number. 123 j4b

Godey for July.

GODEY'S Lady's Book for July received and for sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market. 123 j4b

Brooksiana.

BROOKSIANA, or the Controversy between Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes, growing out of the recently enacted Church Property Bill; with an introduction by the Rev. Archibald New York. We have just received the above work, the contents of which lately caused so much interest all over the country. Price 50 cents. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, No. 521 Main st. 123 j4b

ABBOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.—The History of Na-

poleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott. A few copies of this magnificent work just received and for sale by WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, No. 521 Main st. 123 j4b

THOSE DESIRING AN ELEGANT HAT should procure

the new style of HATS, made of the finest materials, and at very low prices, of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, one of the principal makers of their own manufacture. 123 j4b

BOY'S HATS of every description can be had of POL-

lard, Prather, & Smith, at very low prices, at 458 Main street. 123 j4b

SUMMER STYLE MOLESKIN HATS.—We are pre-

pared to-day to furnish our friends with the most elegant article of Dress Hat ever manufactured in the city. POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 458 Main st. 123 j4b

COUNTRY MERCHANTS CAN BUY THEIR HATS,

and all other goods of POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH cheaper than at any other house. 123 j4b

Blank Book Manufacture.

WE call the attention of clerks, bankers, merchants, and all others who may manufacture Blank Books to our present well-assorted stock, all of our own make, and warranted equal to any made in the country, and at reasonable prices. Books made to order at short notice. 123 j4b

A Long Look Ahead.

A LONG Look Ahead, or the First Stroke and the Last, by A. S. Roe. Star Papers, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by Henry Ward Beecher. Englishman in Russia, by a Lady. Woman in the Nineteenth Century, by Margaret F. Ossoli. P. M. Robinson, a Novel, by Charles Reade. A School of Life, by Anna Mary Howitt. Visits to European Celebrities, by William B. Sprague. My Mother, or Recollections of Maternal Influence. Our Countrymen, or Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans, by Benson J. Lossie. A Burning and a Shining Light, being the Life and Discourses of Rev. Thomas Spencer, by Rev. Thos. Raffles, D. D. Memoirs of William Wilberforce, by Mary A. Collier. Upward and Onward, or the History of Bob Merritt, by Lucy Ellen Guernsey. Emily Vernon, or Filial Piety Exemplified, by Mrs. Drummond. Richard Poor and other Tracts for the Times, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, B. A. Personal Religion, or Will You Consider the Subject of Personal Religion? by Henry A. Boardman, D. D. Precious Promises, or the Devotions of St. Paul. The Dead in Christ, Present and Future State, by Rev. Jas. Brown, D. D. Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, 121 j4b Third st., near Market.

LADIES' ROBES.—We have a very beautiful assortment

of Organdy, Barege, and Misses' Robes, which we will sell very low. MILLER & TABB, 120 j4b

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—200 bbls superfine Flour for sale

by F. A. CRUMP, at FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts. 120 j4b

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.—75 bbls extra White Wheat

family Flour for sale by F. A. CRUMP, at FERGUSON & SON, 120 j4b

A. Jaeger & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Dealers in French, English, and Dresden China, Glass, and Earthen Ware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, Mozart Building, Louisville, Ky. 115 b

French China.

French China, richly decorated and fancy gilt. Also plain white China, Dining, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Sets, from 12 to 20 pieces, richly decorated and gilt Vases, Coffees, Card Baskets, Glass, Candelsticks, &c. Just received a variety of new styles, direct from the manufacturers and for sale at Eastern wholesale price by A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Building. 114 b

Glass, Queensware, and Silver-Plated Goods.

A. JAEGER & CO. have on hand the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for cash. 114 b Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Building.

Table Cutlery and Waiters.

Received by Adams & Co.'s express a new supply of Ivory, horn, ebony, and ebonia Table Cutlery, manufactured by J. Russell & Co., of London, and also a large stock of ebonia, Goshie, and convex Waiters and Trays. For sale at very low prices by A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Building. 114 b

C. PROAL,

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK WARE-ROOMS.

LADIES' BONNET BOXES, Also Dress Boxes

A. J. MORRISON

(SUCCESSOR TO WINTER & MORRISON)

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

500 MAIN ST., BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of my own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, durability, and elegance of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect my stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade and pecuniary inducements extended to cash purchasers.

June 9 418469 show

M. STEPHENS'S

Confectionary and Ice-Cream Saloon,

JEFFERSON STREET,
Between First and Second streets.

IS now prepared for the season to supply any demands in his line for Weddings, Parties, or Balls. His Ice-Cream Saloon is fitted up in a style equal to any Eastern establishment of the same kind, and the best of waiters to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with a call. His Cream will always be fresh from the dairy of Isaac P. Miller.

apz 21 418469 show

COAL! COAL! COAL!

POMEROY AND PITTSBURG COAL kept constantly on hand, which I will sell at lowest cash prices. Offices on Third street, west side, between Third and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Third and Preston streets.

(218469) JOSEPH ROBB.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S

GENUINE

Cod Liver Oil,

FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.,

THE late firm of Rushton, Clark, & Co. being dissolved by the death of W. L. RUSHTON (the only Rushton ever connected with the firm), the said firm of RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., is now being carried on by HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., surviving partners and sole successors. It was Mr. Clark who went to New England to superintend its manufacture, and he is the only person who ever went from the U. S. for that purpose, and as he will continue his supervision of that branch of our business, we will warrant our OIL, PURE and GENUINE. As success in its use depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the signature of HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., or RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO., is over the cork of each bottle. Hundreds of persons who had been using the oil of other makers without success have been restored to health by the PINK OIL of OUR MANUFACTURE. Be particular in ordering to specify HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., as it was Mr. Clark and not Rushton who has superintended its manufacture, and since Mr. Rushton's death there has been a Rushton's Oil introduced into the market, which is not the same as the one we sold. HEGEMAN, CLARK, & CO., are the only representatives of that firm being sold by Wilder & Brother, Wilson, Starbird, & Smith, Lindenberg & Co., A. L. Bell, Talbot, & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes, R. Montgomery & Co., Bell, Talbot, & Co., Sutcliffe & Hughes, E. Morris, and by druggists generally.

Feb 15 418469 show

For Sale.
A BEAUTIFUL LOT in the Methodist or Eastern Burying Ground. For terms, inquire at this office.

418469

30 Pianos for Rent.

Will rent at very low price for cash, at my old residence, No. 107 1/2 Fourth street, up stairs.

m20 418469 N. C. MORSE.

DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN

Homeopathist,

OFFICE
No. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST
AND SECOND STS.

TAKE the liberty of offering his services to the citizens and strangers in curing all diseases by Homeopathic remedies, enabled by much effort and experience to afford relief in the most prompt and successful manner. He has had many years' experience in treatment of ocular diseases.

For further information, call at my office above mentioned.

Feb 26 418469

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE have fitted up a yard and office on the corner of Washington and Preston streets for the accommodation of the people up town, where they will find Major Jack Downing, always ready and obliging to attend to those who will give a call, and Mr. W. W. Howard at the office, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, ready to attend to those who will give him a call. We intend to keep on hand good Pittsburgh Nut Coal, the same kind used in Pittsburgh, which can be sold two cents less than the usual coal, and is equally as good.

418469 ELI F. LEEZER & CO.

E. TEELE & CO.

Ceilings Whitened, Walls Colored, and

PAPER VARNISHED.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

104 FOURTH STREET,
between Green and Walnut.

Great Bargains!

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN
FOURTH AND FIFTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SAMUEL P. SECOR

Have on hand a large and handsome assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell very low for cash.

Being a practical Boot and Shoe Maker, and having his own Sizing Room, and a low superintendence, can answer for its durability and superior style of workmanship.

Thanking the public for past favors, he solicits their further patronage, and nothing on his part will be wanting for their ease and comfort.

He begs to apprise, in particular, those ladies and gentlemen who consider a well-fitting Boot and Shoe an indispensable article to the tout ensemble of all within the circle of the benevolent that 425 Market street is the only place in Louisville where they can get a pair of Boots and Shoes, which will give them the best of the best quality. Eastern Work at reduced prices.

Remember the number—425—south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

418469

O. F. STORMAN

(LAWYER OF OWENSON, KY.)
AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND COLLECTING AGENT.

Will give attention to the practice of his profession in the Courts in Louisville and in the Court of Appeals. All business entrusted to his charge will receive prompt and unremitting attention.

418469 Office Court Place.

A NEW DRINK.

Sarsaparilla Beer,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE FROM ITS MEDICINAL AND HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES.

THE above article may be found at the saloons or obtained by the quantity at our wholesale house, Main street, between First and Second, south side.

June 1 418469 BAKER & MELVIN, Manufacturers.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

SKINNER, GOSNELL, & CO. are now prepared to furnish the finest of ICE to families, boarding-houses, hotels, coffee-houses, and steamboats at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Their office is on Third street, between Main and Water, next door to Crawford & Murry's feed store.

Mr. Eli Vanickie, having taken the place of Mr. Elias Skinner in the old firm of Skinner, Gosnell, & Co., will give his attention to the business.

Geo. Skinner,
J. Gosnell,
Eli Vanickie.

418469

DESIRABLE CARPETS.

WE have on hand a large stock of the best description of ENGLISH and AMERICAN CARPETS, comprising—

Wiltons, Velvets, Tapestries, and best Brussels Carpets;—

poly, Jacquin, and Venetian, do;

Common all wool and Cotton chins, do;

Rugs, Mats, Matting, Crumb Cloths, &c., do;

Which, in order to make room for our fall importations, we will sell at greatly reduced prices.

BENT & DUVALL, Carpet Warehouse,
537 Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

418469

Abbott's Napoleon Bonaparte.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, by John C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations. In 2 vols. Price \$5. Received this morning by express and for sale by

F. A. CRUMP,
84 Fourth st., near Market.

418469

SPECIAL DRY GOODS NOTICE

BENT & DUVALL, Main street, from this date to the 15th day of July will offer the balance of their

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

comprising a general assortment, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in order to make room for the fall importations. These goods consist in part of—

Ornate and elegant Muslins;

French and English Ribbons;

French and English Silks;

French and English Satins;

French and English Laces;

French and English Shawls;

French and English Hosiery;

French and English Gloves;

French and English Handkerchiefs;

French and English Linens;

French and English Cottons;

French and English Woollens;

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French and English Hosiery;

French and English Gloves;

French and English Handkerchiefs;

French and English Linens;

French and English Cottons;

French and English Woollens;

French and English Silks;

French and English Satins;

French and English Laces;

French and English Shawls;

French and English Hosiery;

French and English Gloves;

French and English Handker

